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determined to include these figures on plates rather than give them life size, as originally intended, in the text, and they had to be reduced to do so. It was a very natural oversight to make on the part of the publishers, to print the author's corrected proof as returned to them, and the latter was not aware of the change. Such slips will occasionally occur, especially when author and publisher are separated by a distance of nearly 6000 miles, as in the present instance.—R. W. SHUFELDT, *Fort Win-*
gate, N. M.

Hummingbirds feeding their Young on Insects.—Mr. Manly Hardy has kindly consented to my publishing the following extract from one of his letters: "When I was in Colorado Mr. E. Carter told me this story. He found a Hummingbird's nest one afternoon, containing two eggs. As he wanted the parent he left it and returning next day shot her. To his surprise there were two young in the nest instead of eggs. Upon dissecting the young he found two insects in the stomach of one of them, thus proving that Hummingbirds sometimes feed their young on insects within twenty-four hours from the time they are hatched." Unfortunately Mr. Hardy did not ascertain the particular species of Hummer above referred to.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Otocoris alpestris praticola in Chester County, South Carolina.—Although noteworthy for its severity, the past winter was not favorable for the presence of Horned Larks in this portion of the Piedmont Belt. The rigorous weather of the early part of December, 1886, brought, however, a little company of less than a dozen, nine of which were taken. A study of Mr. Henshaw's descriptions (Auk, Vol. I, July, 1884) led to the conviction that these birds, which formed a continuous series, headed by a large and bright-colored male, were Prairie Horned Larks. Selecting a typical female and the extreme male, I forwarded them to Mr. Henshaw, who courteously examined the samples, determining them as follows: "I think you can safely call both specimens *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. The male is rather large, but it comes nearer to this race than to either of the others."

Whether *alpestris* and *practicola* will be found contemporaneously cannot be affirmed without further observation, but it is probable that both appear during some winters, though perhaps not during the same period of cold.—LEVERETT M. LOOMIS, *Chester, S. C.*

Clarke's Nutcracker (*Picicorvus columbianus*) in the Bristol Bay Region, Alaska.—The northward range of this species has been very much extended by the capture of a specimen at Nushagak, Alaska (lat. 60° N., long. about 159° W.), by Mr. J. W. Johnson, signal observer at that station. The specimen (No. 110,095, U. S. Nat. Mus. Coll.), an adult male, was obtained Nov. 5, 1885, and is apparently exactly like specimens from the Western United States.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*